9

11 12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24 25

26 27

28

1. The Court's April 16, 2014 Order stated in part:

"This order does not resolve the issue of whether Defendant could legally fail to apply partial payments to the loan and then report a completely missed payment to the credit reporting services. See 12 C.F.R. § 1026.36(c)(1)(I).1 This provision was added to Regulation Z in 2008 and would possibly have been in effect at the time of the events at issue. See 73 Fed. Reg. 44604 (July 30, 2008).

2. In Plaintiff's Opposition Memorandum, Counsel argued that the Federal Reserve Board ("Board") in 73 Fed. Reg. 44604 (July 30, 2008) "adopted" 12 CFR 226.36(c)(1)(I) on October 1, 2009. The term "adopted" may cause confusion and the term "effective" is the operative meaning of "adopted." In 73 Fed. Reg. @ pages 44522-44523, the Board actually made the new 12 CFR 226.36(c)(1)(I), "effective" on October 1, 2009, and on page 44522, the Board stated the following in its Summary:

"The Board is publishing final rules amending Regulation Z, which implements the Truth in Lending Act and Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act. The goals of the amendments are to protect consumers in the mortgage market from unfair, abusive, or deceptive lending and servicing practices while preserving responsible lending and sustainable home ownership.

"The revisions apply two new protections to mortgage loans secured by a consumer's principal dwelling regardless of loan price, including a prohibition on abusive servicing practices."

4. At page 44523, the Board identified one of the new protections:

"cir] Prohibit mortgage servicers from "pyramiding" late fees, failing to credit payments as of the date of receipt, or failing to provide loan payoff statements upon request within a reasonable time.

"Prospective Application of Final Rule -The final rule is **effective** on October 1, 2009"

5. The Board also stated @ page 44523 that, "Compliance with the rules is not required before the effective dates." Nevertheless, the Board also stated, " ... [t]he implementation period preceding the effective date set forth in the final rule is integral to the Board's decision to restrict or prohibit certain acts or practices."

6. Between August 30, 2009 and October 1, 2009, the industry, and Chase, had time
to adjust to the new regulations to become effective in 14 months, and had the new 12
CFR 226.36 standards prior to October 1, 2009 in which to conform their actions. Thus
by October 1, 2009, Chase could not legally fail to apply the December, 2009, and January
and February, 2010 payments, or at least by January 1, 2010.

- 7. When the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) amended Regulation Z adding 12 CFR 1026, it substantively duplicated the Board's Regulation Z, and only made certain non-substantive, style changes on December 22, 2011 at 76 Fed. Reg. 79768-01. Thus the Bureau's 12 CFR 1026.36(c)(1)(I) would relate back to the "effective" date of the identical reference in the Board's 12 CFR 226.36(c)(1)(I) on October 1, 2009. The change in the number did not change the substance of the prohibitions against unfair, abusive, or deceptive lending and servicing practices to be "effective" on October 1, 2009.
- 8. Counsel regrets the confusion and respectfully requests that the Court accept this Amendment and Supplement as part of the Plaintiffs' Opposition Memorandum.

Dated: August 19, 2014

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Dennis Palmieri

DENNIS PALMIERI Counselor and Attorney NEIL EVANS, ESQ. Attorney for Plaintiffs MEHDI HAGHIGHI and JANA LEE HAGHIGHI